

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## COMMEMORATING THE VICTIMS OF THE KATYN MASSACRE

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 19, 1995*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in remembering the victims of Stalin's mass murder of Polish officers in the Katyn Forest in Russia on June 4, 1940. That vicious and horrible slaughter was one of the great atrocities of World War II. As a result of the partition of Poland by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union on the basis of the infamous Hitler-Stalin pact, the Soviet Union occupied eastern Poland. Following that imposition of Soviet control, which was every bit as brutal as the Nazi occupation of western Poland, the Soviet authorities brutally murdered some 15,000 Polish military officers and other Polish citizens. After the Soviets carried out this brutal massacre, they falsely blamed the Nazis for this inhuman act.

Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 55th anniversary of the Katyn Massacre. In memory of the victims of this horrible act, as a tribute to the survivors and their families, and as a message of reconciliation for the future, I wish to place in the RECORD the following message from the Federation of the Katyn Families:

"A MESSAGE TO THE WORLD FROM THE KATYN FAMILIES"—A STATEMENT REGARDING THE KATYN MASSACRE

Many call it the "Golgotha of the East": Katyn Forest and other sites in Russia where 15,000 captured Polish citizens and officers were massacred by Soviet paramilitary police during World War II. Now a sanctuary is being built in Katyn: as a remembrance and warning that it must not happen again, and as a symbol of reconciliation between Poland and Russia. Monsignor Zdzislaw Peszkowski, one of the fewer than 150 surviving prisoners of the massacre, and chief proponent of the sanctuary, states that the act of forgiveness offered by the Katyn Families will provide a starting point for future positive relations between Poland and Russia.

The massacre of the leading members of the Polish intelligentsia—including physicians, judges, scholars, policemen, and military officers—was intended by Josef Stalin to destroy resistance in Poland and annihilate the nation. During the war, Poland was invaded by both German and Soviet troops. The prisoners were each killed by a single bullet to the back of the head. With their hands tied behind their backs with barbed wire or heavy cord, they were thrown into mass graves. The victims have never been exhumed or buried. After the systematic murders of these 15,000 men, some 2 million Polish citizens, including victims' families, were evicted from their homes and crowded into animal boxcars and sent inland to serve as slaves in Russia. Many died on the trains and their bodies were thrown from the moving trains. In 1993, Boris Yeltsin admitted that responsibility for the massacre lay with the Soviet Union, while previously it had been attributed to the German army.

The Federation of the Katyn Families pleads with members of all nations to re-

member these atrocities and prevent such a thing from happening again. They proclaim that evil is overcome by the power of love and this love leads to victory and new life. They turn to the heirs of their persecutors and say: "We forgive." Especially to the youth, they say: "You are our hope. We caution you and beg: Through memory of past crimes, do not try to solve problems by force. May your generation renew the face of the earth. . . . We extend our hand in reconciliation to you, Brothers of the East. May our pain, memory, and forgiveness strengthen us all on the road to the peace desired by the entire human family."

## ERNIE MILLS NAMED TOP BROADCASTER

**HON. BILL RICHARDSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 19, 1995*

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing an outstanding broadcaster from New Mexico who was recently named Broadcaster of the Year by the New Mexico Broadcasters Association.

Ernie Mills of Santa Fe is a 46-year veteran of journalism. His career began in 1949 at the New York Herald Tribune. After 8 years in New York, he headed west to serve as the editor of the Gallup Independent. His colleagues in New York told him there was no news in New Mexico and that he would be heading back east in no time.

Mr. Mills, of course, proved his east coast friends wrong and quickly proved his worth. In March 1958, producer Mike Todd's plane crashed near Gallup. There was considerable interest in the story as Mr. Todd was married to film star Elizabeth Taylor. Not only did he file stories statewide, but his old paper, the Herald Tribune, led with Mr. Mills' story.

In 1968 and 1969 Mr. Mills made two tours of Vietnam to cover the New Mexico troops. He reported back to the troops' hometown radio stations and provided combat coverage for two Albuquerque television stations.

But Mr. Mills' most remarkable work occurred in 1980 during a violent uprising at the New Mexico State Penitentiary. Thirty-three inmates lost their lives during the riot. Mr. Mills was so well known and respected as a reasoned voice in New Mexico that State officials asked him to go inside the facility to negotiate with the inmates for the release of 15 guard hostages. Throughout the Saturday and Sunday of the riot, Mr. Mills repeatedly risked his own life and went inside the facility to meet with the inmate negotiators. The negotiations paid off as all 15 hostages were released.

Thanks to his many years covering the State legislature, Mr. Mills is a walking encyclopedia of New Mexico political history. He is a great resource for a good many people. He is always willing to share his knowledge and wisdom whether it is telling a story from the past or predicting something in the future.

He remains as active today as he's ever been—he has a daily radio program, a regular

television show, and his own newsletter, the Mills Capitol Observer. I and many other New Mexicans greatly respect Mr. Mills. We know and trust him as a journalist. We care about him as a friend.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and honoring this outstanding broadcast journalist who has excelled in his profession and has won the adulation and admiration of his peers and his listeners. I offer my congratulations to New Mexico's Ernie Mills and wish him all the best as he continues to do what he loves best.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 19, 1995*

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 386 and 387, I was unavoidably detained by official business in my district.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

## IN MEMORY OF JACK FARBER

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 19, 1995*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents in the Fifth Congressional District and the residents of the Flushing, Queens, community in mourning the loss of one of New York's most distinguished citizens, Jack Farber.

A graduate of Lafayette College and Brooklyn Law School, Mr. Farber established a reputation as a builder and developer of real estate on Long Island. Yet it was as chairman of the National Bank of New York City that he made his greatest contribution and is best remembered.

In 1963, Jack Farber founded the Flushing National Bank, later renamed the National Bank of New York City, and turned it into a neighborhood institution. From its outset, the bank, under Jack's astute leadership, assumed a unique role of exceptional service to the community. It was the first commercial bank to have its main branch and headquarters in the Flushing area. It also became known as a pioneer in banking operations by being the first bank in New York City to be open for business on Saturdays, as a convenience to its depositors. In addition, it was the first bank in New York State to pay interest on Christmas and Chanukah savings accounts.

As the Flushing community grew, so did Jack Farber's bank. In fact, Jack looked upon the bank as one of his greatest achievements, but, even more, he viewed the bank as part of the community. In doing so, he accepted the responsibility of supporting the community. He

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.